



General Assembly

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13 November 2006

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Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 59 (b)

Training and research: United Nations Institute for
Training and Research

South Africa: * draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;¹
2. *Notes* the need to harmonize the submission of the report of the Executive Director and the report of the Secretary-General;
3. *Decides* to consider, in accordance with its resolution 60/213 of 22 December 2005, the harmonization of the submission of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the report of the Secretary-General at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/61/14).*





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Sixty-first session

Second Committee

Agenda item 59 (b)

Training and research: United Nations Institute for
Training and Research

South Africa:** draft decision

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly

(a) Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(b) Notes the need to harmonize the submission of the report of the Executive Director and the report of the Secretary-General;

(c) Decides to consider, in accordance with its resolution 60/213 of 22 December 2005, the harmonization of the submission of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the report of the Secretary-General at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/61/14).*





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Second Committee

Agenda item 57 (a)

**Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the
Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)**

South Africa: * draft resolution

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/193 and 52/194 of 18 December 1997, 53/197 of 15 December 1998, 58/221 of 23 December 2003 and 59/246 of 22 December 2004,

Recognizing that microcredit and microfinance programmes have succeeded in generating productive self-employment and proved to be an effective tool in assisting people in overcoming poverty and reducing their vulnerability to crisis, and have led to their growing participation, in particular the participation of women, in the mainstream economic and political processes of society,

Bearing in mind the importance of microfinance instruments, such as credit, savings and other financial products and services, in providing access to capital for people living in poverty,

Recognizing that the majority of the world's poor still do not have access to financial services and that there is significant demand for microcredit worldwide,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Advisers Group on Inclusive Financial Sectors to promote the building of inclusive financial sectors to meet the needs and demands of poor people everywhere, building on the creation of the "Blue Book"¹ as a tool for policymakers seeking to build more inclusive financial sectors,

Noting also the convening of the Global Microcredit Summit in Halifax, Canada, from 12 to 15 November 2006,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ *Building Inclusive Financial Sectors for Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.II.A.3).



Welcoming the efforts made in the field of property rights, and noting that an enabling environment at all levels, including transparent regulatory systems and competitive markets, fosters the mobilization of resources and access to finance for people living in poverty.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Year of Microcredit, 2005,² including the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty;

2. *Welcomes* the successful observance of the International Year of Microcredit, 2005, which offered a special opportunity to raise awareness and share best practices and lessons learned on microcredit and microfinance;

3. *Recognizes* that access to microcredit and microfinance can contribute to the achievement of the goals and targets of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ in particular the goals relating to poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women;

4. *Takes note* of the lack of relevant statistical data on microfinance and microcredit programmes, particularly at the national and regional levels, and in this regard invites the international community, particularly the donor community, to support developing countries in collecting and preserving necessary statistical data and information on this issue;

5. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations system as well as other relevant stakeholders to fully maximize the role of microcredit and microfinance as tools for poverty eradication and to ensure that best practices in the microfinance sector are widely disseminated;

6. *Acknowledges* that the Global Microentrepreneurship Awards contributed to promoting entrepreneurial culture and underscores in this regard the need to explore ways to continue the initiatives;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations organizations, the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders to undertake necessary measures, in particular through supporting the developing countries in their efforts directed towards capacity-building of microcredit and other financial institutions, to achieve the Microcredit Summit Campaign goals in a timely manner;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider undertaking policies to facilitate the expansion of microcredit and microfinance institutions in order to service the large unmet demand among poor people for financial services, including the identification and development of mechanisms to promote sustainable access to financial services, the removal of institutional and regulatory obstacles and the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering such financial services to the poor;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session under an item entitled "Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2007-2016)".

² A/61/307.

³ See resolution 55/2.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 57 (b)

**Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
industrial development cooperation**

South Africa: * draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002 and 59/249 of 22 December 2004 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Noting the growing industrial divide and widening disparities between developed and developing countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02 II A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03 II A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process and in the transfer and adaptation of technology, know-how and advanced skills,

Recognizing also the importance of the transfer of technology to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development;

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵*
2. *Reaffirms that industrialization is an essential factor in the sustained economic growth, sustainable development and eradication of poverty of developing countries as well as in the creation of productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;*
3. *Stresses the critical role of productive capacity-building and industrial development for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;¹*
4. *Takes note of the comprehensive review of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization conducted in line with its corporate strategy, which has enabled it to become a more focused, effective and efficient organization, especially for developing countries, capable of delivering concrete outcomes and providing valuable contributions to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;*
5. *Emphasizes the necessity of favourable national and international measures for the industrialization of developing countries, and urges all Governments to adopt and to implement development policies and strategies to unleash the productivity growth potential through private-sector development, the diffusion of environmentally sound and emerging technologies, investment promotion, enhanced access to markets and the effective use of official development assistance to enable developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and to make this process sustainable;*
6. *Stresses the importance of strengthening North-South industrial development cooperation and trade, and emphasizes furthermore the importance of North-South trade related technology diffusion, which has a positive impact on productivity in high-technology industries and on technology-intensive manufacturing activities in developing countries, and on promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and landlocked developing countries;*
7. *Confirms the contribution of industry to social development, especially in the context of the linkages between industry and agriculture, and notes that, within the totality of these interlinkages, industry serves as a powerful source of*

⁵ A/61/305.

employment generation, income creation and social integration required for the eradication of poverty;

8. *Calls for* the continuing use of official development assistance for industrial development in the developing countries, calls upon donor countries and recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of the official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation;

9. *Also calls for* the continuing use of all other resources, including private and public, foreign and domestic resources, for industrial development in the developing countries;

10. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries, and calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to carry out its central role in the field of industrial development according to its mandate;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to enhance its effectiveness, relevance and development impact by, inter alia, strengthening its cooperation with other institutions of the United Nations system at all levels;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to participate actively in coordination at the field level through the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes and sector-wide approaches;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to promote the development of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skills enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities;

14. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to promote, within its mandate, the development of competitive industries in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and landlocked developing countries;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to support the survival and expansion of industrial manufacturing activity in developing countries, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to improve its technical cooperation activities through, inter alia, the areas of technology diffusion and capacity-building for market access and development;

16. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to increase its contributions to achieve the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development⁶ with a view to further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of information in the replication of best practices in processing, design and marketing, and also recognizes the importance of South-South cooperation in this respect;

⁶ A/57/304, annex.

18. *Takes note* of the vital role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the fields of private and public sector industrial development, productivity growth, trade capacity building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energies;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop further its global forum capacity according to its mandate, with the aim of enhancing, in the context of the globalization process, a common understanding of global and regional industrial sector issues and their impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and calls for further strengthening of the demand-driven integrated programme approach at the field level;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 51 (b)

Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Vanessa Gomes (Portugal), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.3

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004 and 60/186 of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),³

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.



Emphasizing that the international financial system should further sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and hunger and poverty eradication, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including the mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance, external debt relief and an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading system,

Stressing the importance of commitment to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

Stressing also that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, in this regard reiterating the importance of promoting global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, and reiterating also that, to this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, finding a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries,

Reaffirming the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end stressing the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, and acknowledging the need for continued discussion on the issue of voting power of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions, which remains a concern,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the need for additional stable and predictable financing to help developing countries undertake investment plans to achieve internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing, in this regard, the value of developing innovative sources of financing from various sources on a public, private, domestic and external basis to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing,

Welcoming the contribution to the mobilization of resources for development through innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States,⁵

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

⁵ Including the International Drug Purchase Facility-UNITAID and the International Finance Facility for Immunization, and noting the commitment to launch a pilot project within the Advance Market Commitment initiative in 2006.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶
2. *Notes* that global economic growth and a stable international financial system, inter alia, can support the ability of developing countries to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability;
3. *Emphasizes* that economic growth should be further strengthened and sustained, noting that global economic growth depends on national economic growth and that implementation of sound macroeconomic policies at all levels could significantly contribute to a revitalization of economic growth;
4. *Invites* the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks and other relevant institutions to further integrate development dimensions into their strategies and policies, consistent with their respective mandates, and to fully implement the principles stated in those strategies and policies, in particular the objectives of pro-poor growth and poverty reduction;
5. *Notes* that developing countries as a whole continue to experience a net outflow of financial resources, and requests the Secretary-General, in continuing collaboration with international financial institutions and other relevant bodies, to analyse the range of reasons and consequences for this in his report under this item;
6. *Also notes* that some developing countries have net inflows of financial resources, and requests the Secretary-General, in continuing collaboration with international financial institutions and other relevant bodies, to analyse the range of reasons and consequences for this in his report under this item;
7. *Underlines* the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth, and welcomes the efforts undertaken to this end by the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Forum, as well as the consideration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee of ways to sharpen tools designed to promote international financial stability and enhance crisis prevention, inter alia, through an even-handed implementation of surveillance, including at the regional level, and a sharpening of surveillance of capital markets and systemically and regionally important countries, with a view, inter alia, to the early identification of problems and risks, integrating debt sustainability analysis, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the possible provision of financing and other instruments designed to prevent the emergence or spread of financial crises and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows;
8. *Also underlines* the importance of efforts at the national level to increase resilience to financial risk, and in this regard welcomes progress that has been made in recent years, stresses the importance of better assessment of a country's debt burden and its ability to service that debt in both crisis prevention and resolution, and welcomes the ongoing work of the International Monetary Fund on assessing debt sustainability;

⁶ A/61/136.

9. *Recognizes* the need for multilateral surveillance to remain at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and that surveillance should focus not only on crisis-prone countries but also on the stability of the system as a whole;

10. *Reiterates* that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

11. *Notes* the impact of financial crises or risk contagion in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, regardless of their size, and in this regard welcomes the efforts of the international financial institutions, in their support to countries, to continuously adapt their array of financial facilities and resources, drawing on a full range of policies, taking into account the effects of economic cycles, as and where appropriate, having due regard to sound fiscal management and the specific circumstances of each case, so as to prevent and respond to such crises in a timely and appropriate way;

12. *Underscores* the importance of competitive and inclusive private and public financial markets in mobilizing and allocating savings towards productive investment and thus making a vital contribution to national development efforts and to an international financial architecture that is supportive of development;

13. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to consider enhancing the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant development institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on this issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the importance of strong domestic institutions in promoting business activities and financial stability for the achievement of growth and development, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory systems of the corporate, financial and banking sectors, and also stresses that international cooperation initiatives in those areas should encourage flows of capital to developing countries;

15. *Notes* the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, in September 2006, stresses the importance of early agreement on a credible and time-bound package of quota and voice reforms in the Fund, reiterates the need to effectively address the issue of enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions, encourages the Bretton Woods institutions to take further and effective measures, and invites the World Bank and the Fund to continue to provide information on this issue, using existing cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

16. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, underscores the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion, and notes that more than one hundred countries have participated in or

agreed to participate in the joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund financial sector assessment programme;⁷

17. *Notes* the proposal to use special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, and considers that any assessment of special drawing rights allocations must respect the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the established rules of procedure of the Fund, which requires taking into account the global need for liquidity at the international level;

18. *Also notes* the initial discussion in the International Monetary Fund on a new liquidity instrument that would enable high-access financial support to developing countries that have market access and strong economic policies but nonetheless remain vulnerable to shocks;

19. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and are an essential source of knowledge and expertise for their developing-country members;

20. *Calls for* the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society, while taking into account the importance of gender-sensitive employment and hunger and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

21. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

⁷ See A/59/218 and Corr.1, para. 15.



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Agenda item 53 (b)

Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.18

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados¹ and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,² adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Reaffirming also the Mauritius Declaration³ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation"),⁴ adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States on 14 January 2005, and recalling its resolutions 59/311 of 14 July 2005 and 60/194 of 22 December 2005,

¹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.



Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵

Welcoming the decision taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session⁶ to devote one day of its review sessions to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, focusing on that year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments in the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its review session on progress in and obstacles to sustainable development in small island developing States, including recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Recognizing the urgent need to mobilize resources from all sources for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷*
2. *Welcomes the renewed commitment of the international community to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;²*
3. *Urges Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration³ and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,⁴ including the further development and operationalization of concrete projects and programmes;*
4. *Calls for the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and, to this end, for the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and encourages small island developing States and their development partners to continue to consult widely in order to develop further concrete projects and programmes for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;*
5. *Invites the Commission on Sustainable Development to devote one half day of its intergovernmental preparatory meeting to discussing policy options for addressing the barriers and constraints facing small island developing States in the four thematic areas of the session, taking into account the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation conducted during the fourteenth session of the Commission;*
6. *Encourages the implementation of partnership initiatives, within the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;*

⁵ See resolution 60/1.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 9 (E/2005/29)*, resolution 13/1.

⁷ A/61/277.

7. *Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as called for in its resolutions 57/262 of 20 December 2002, 58/213 A of 23 December 2003, 59/229 of 22 December 2004, 59/311 of 14 July 2005 and 60/194 of 22 December 2005, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that the Unit is sufficiently and sustainably staffed without delay to undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, within existing resources, including by redeploying resources;*

8. *Calls for the provision of new and additional voluntary resources for the revitalization of the Small Islands Developing States Information Network;*

9. *Requests the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to mainstream the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation in their work programmes and to establish a focal point for matters related to small island developing States within their respective secretariats;*

10. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;*

11. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".*



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Agenda item 69 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Namibia: * draft resolution

Special economic assistance to Côte d'Ivoire

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988, entitled "Responsibility of States for the Protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular",

Recalling also its resolutions 44/226 of 22 December 1989 and 47/190 of 22 December 1992,

Reaffirming the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7, which stipulates that States shall take all necessary measures to prevent pollution of the seas,¹

Taking into account the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, especially principle 16, which stipulates that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution,² and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,³

Concerned about the recent illegal and irresponsible transportation and dumping of toxic wastes in and around Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 19 August 2006, resulting in an unacceptable number of human deaths, more than one hundred and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.



seven thousand people treated for toxic waste-related problems and an unprecedented environmental disaster in that country.

Aware of the increasing rate of illicit movement and dumping by transnational corporations and other enterprises from industrialized countries of hazardous and other wastes in developing countries that do not have the national capacity to deal with such wastes in an environmentally sound manner,

Bearing in mind, in this regard, the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,⁴ and the importance of updating the Code to bring it into line with the related developments since its adoption,

Noting the immediate response of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to this environmental disaster, which is straining its limited resources in the massive clean-up and relief operations and its request for international support,

Aware of the ongoing efforts of the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire and the international community to restore lasting peace and development in Côte d'Ivoire,

Noting the efforts of the European Community to identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of this shameful crime,

Deeply concerned about the importance of the loss of human life, environmental damage and destruction of biodiversity and the fragile marine ecosystems, as well as the enormous public health costs involved,

1. *Expresses its solidarity*, empathy and support to the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire;
2. *Requests* Member States, the United Nations bodies concerned and the international financial institutions and development partners to provide additional economic and technical assistance in a timely and sustained manner to the current and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the affected areas of Côte d'Ivoire;
3. *Invites* the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations to increase their support for the strengthening of the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of Côte d'Ivoire;
4. *Calls upon* the polluter to take responsibility, in accordance with international law, to adequately compensate those affected in Côte d'Ivoire, based on principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² which stipulates that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution;
5. *Condemns* all governmental and non-governmental entities that engage in the shameful practice of dumping toxic wastes in territories and waters of developing countries, thus further retarding the pace of their development in general;

⁴ See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-fourth Regular Session, 17-21 September 1990* (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS (1990)), resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530.

6. *Reiterates its call upon* all Governments to institute waste management measures or to strengthen existing waste management systems in their territories with the aim of effectively controlling the transfer and movement of all toxic wastes across their jurisdiction;

7. *Reaffirms* the Declaration of the Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7, which stipulates that States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas;¹

8. *Calls upon* all Member States to take legal, administrative and regulatory steps to ban the dumping of toxic wastes in developing countries and to cooperate fully in the investigation of all reported cases of the dumping of toxic wastes, and to apprehend and bring to justice all perpetrators with the aim of curbing the recurrence of such illegal movement and dumping of toxic wastes;

9. *Invites* all Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic wastes on human life, the environment and the economy in general;

10. *Calls upon* all Member States that produce dangerous toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling those wastes in their own countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular in relation to paragraphs 2 to 5, as well as the progress made in the clean-up and relief efforts in the affected areas, in particular in Côte d'Ivoire.



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Agenda item 53 (c)

**Sustainable development: International Strategy
for Disaster Reduction**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil), on the basis of informal consultations
held on draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.28**

Natural disasters and vulnerability

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 57/547 of 20 December 2002 and its resolutions 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/233 of 22 December 2004 and 60/196 of 22 December 2005,

Reaffirming the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,² adopted by the World Summit, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Reaffirming also the Hyogo Declaration³ and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,⁴ adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, the underlying risk factors, as identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action, including socio-economic factors, that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural hazards, to build and further strengthen the capacity at all levels to cope with disaster risks and to enhance resilience against hazards associated with

¹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

³ A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2.

⁵ See resolution 60/1.



disasters, while also recognizing the negative impact of disasters on economic growth and sustainable development, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

Recognizing also the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction management, with a view to reducing vulnerability,

Noting that the global environment continues to suffer degradation, adding to economic and social vulnerabilities, in particular in developing countries,

Taking into account the various ways and forms in which all countries, in particular the more vulnerable countries, are affected by severe natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunami, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts, floods and storms, and the El Niño/La Niña events which have global reach,

Expressing deep concern at the recent increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and associated natural disasters in some regions of the world and their substantial economic, social and environmental impacts, in particular upon developing countries in those regions,

Taking into account that geological and hydro-meteorological hazards and their associated natural disasters and their reduction must be addressed in a coherent and effective manner,

Noting the need for international and regional cooperation to increase the capacity of countries to respond to the negative impacts of all natural hazards, including earthquakes, tsunami, landslides and volcanic eruptions and extreme weather events such as heat waves, severe droughts and floods, and associated natural disasters, in particular in developing countries and disaster-prone countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of addressing disaster risks related to changing social, economic, environmental conditions and land use, and the impact of hazards associated with geological events, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, in sector development planning and programmes as well as in post-disaster situations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 60/196 of 22 December 2005;⁶

2. *Urges* the international community to continue to address ways and means, including through cooperation and technical assistance, to reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters, including those caused by extreme weather events, in particular in vulnerable developing countries, including least developed countries and in Africa, through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, including the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster,⁴ and encourages the institutional arrangement for the International Strategy to continue its work in this regard;

3. *Recognizes* that each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk,

⁶ A/61/229 and Corr.1.

including for the protection of people on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disaster, including the implementation and follow-up of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and stresses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships to support those national efforts;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the Hyogo Declaration¹ and the Hyogo Framework for Action and the priorities for action that States, regional and international organizations and international financial institutions as well as other concerned actors should take into consideration in their approach to disaster risk reduction and implement, as appropriate, according to their own circumstances and capacities, bearing in mind the vital importance of promoting a culture of prevention in the area of natural disasters, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, and of addressing disaster risk reduction, including disaster preparedness at the community level, and the adverse effects of natural disasters on efforts to implement national development plans and poverty reduction strategies with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; .

5. *Encourages* Governments, through their respective International Strategy for Disaster Reduction national platforms and national focal points for disaster risk reduction, in cooperation with the United Nations system, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other stakeholders, to strengthen capacity-building in the most vulnerable regions, to enable them to address the social, economic and environmental factors that increase vulnerability, and to develop measures that will enable them to prepare for and cope with natural disasters, including those associated with earthquakes and extreme weather events, and encourages the international community to provide effective assistance to developing countries in this regard;

6. *Emphasizes*, in order to build resilience, particularly in developing countries, especially those vulnerable among them, the importance of addressing the underlying risk factors identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action and the importance of promoting the integration of risk reduction associated with geological and hydro-meteorological hazards in disaster risk reduction programmes;

7. *Stresses* that, in order to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, risk assessments should be integrated into disaster risk reduction programmes at national and local levels;

8. *Encourages* the institutional arrangement for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to continue, within its mandate, particularly the Hyogo Framework for Action, to enhance the coordination of activities to promote natural disaster risk reduction and to make available to the relevant United Nations entities information on options for natural disaster risk reduction, including severe natural hazards and extreme weather-related disasters and vulnerabilities;

9. *Stresses* the importance of close cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and other partners such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as appropriate, taking into account the need for the development of disaster management strategies, including the effective establishment of early warning

systems that are, inter alia, people-centred, while taking advantage of all available resources and expertise for that purpose;

10. *Also stresses* that, to reduce vulnerability to all natural hazards, including geological and hydro-meteorological events and associated natural disasters, closer and more systematic cooperation, and information-sharing on disaster preparedness between the scientific community and disaster managers at all levels should be strengthened;

11. *Encourages* the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷ and the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁸ to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change, especially in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and also encourages the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to continue to assess the adverse effects of climate change on the socio-economic and natural disaster reduction systems of developing countries;

12. *Stresses* the need to address risk reduction of and vulnerabilities to all natural hazards including geological and hydro-meteorological hazards;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to consider the issue of natural disasters and vulnerability at that session, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development".

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁸ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.



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Agenda item 53 (c)

**Sustainable development: International Strategy
for Disaster Reduction**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil), on the basis of informal
consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.26**

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/220 of 22 December 1999, 55/197 of 20 December 2000, 56/194 of 21 December 2001, 57/255 of 20 December 2002 and 59/232 of 22 December 2004 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999, 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and that it can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind,

Reaffirming the importance of developing strategies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage caused by natural disasters that result from the El Niño phenomenon,

Noting that technological developments and international cooperation have enhanced the capabilities for the prediction of the El Niño phenomenon and thereby the potential for the preventive actions that may be taken to reduce its negative impacts,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),² in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof,

¹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.



Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration³ and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,⁴

1. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts made by the Government of Ecuador, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction which have led to the establishment of the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them to continue their support for the advancement of the Centre;

2. *Also recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization to produce regionally coordinated monthly seasonal forecasts;

3. *Encourages*, in this regard, the World Meteorological Organization to strengthen the exchange of information with the relevant institutions;

4. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and efforts to enhance regional and international recognition and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and Government authorities to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the necessary measures to strengthen the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño Phenomenon, and invites the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

6. *Welcomes* the decision made by the Government of Spain and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific to become new permanent members of the International Board of the Centre, as well as their commitment to provide economic and technical support;

7. *Underscores* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular in developing countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development" in his report on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

³ A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2.



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Agenda item 42

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Australia and Canada: draft resolution

Proclamation of international years

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Recognizing the contribution that the celebration of international years can make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Mindful of the need to consider carefully proposals for the designation of international years and anniversaries,

Invites the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system the guidelines for future international years contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, as adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, and calls upon Member States to take into account and apply the criteria and procedures contained in those guidelines in considering future proposals for international years.





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Second Committee

Agenda item 42

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Australia, Canada and Finland: revised draft resolution

Proclamation of international years

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and the annex thereto, adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to the guidelines for future international years contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, and to make those guidelines available;

2. *Stresses the need* to take into account and apply the criteria and procedures contained in the guidelines in considering future proposals for international years.





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Second Committee

Agenda item 55 (b)

**Globalization and interdependence: international
migration and development**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Aboubacar Sadikh Barry (Senegal), on the basis of informal
consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.12**

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997, 54/212 of 22 December 1999, 56/203 of 21 December 2001, 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004 and 60/227 of 23 December 2005 on international migration and development, and 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² and recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁴ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁵

¹ See resolution 60/L.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.



*Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,*⁶

*Recalling also Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2,*⁷

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

Acknowledging also the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

*Reaffirming the resolve expressed by Heads of State and Government to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,*⁸

Noting the efforts of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes and international and intergovernmental organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, in respect of convening events at the national, regional and international levels with a view to advancing the dialogue on the issue of international migration and development,

Noting with interest the offer of the Government of Belgium to convene the Global Forum on Migration and Development, a State-led initiative, in 2007,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International migration and development";*⁹

2. *Welcomes the convening of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, on 14 and 15 September 2006 in New York, and the high-level and broad participation that provided an opportunity to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development;*

3. *Takes note of the Chairperson's summary of the High-level Dialogue;*¹⁰

4. *Welcomes the heightened awareness raised by the High-level Dialogue on the issue and decides to consider, at its sixty-third session, possible options for appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue,*

5. *Also welcomes the ongoing efforts of Governments in the area of regional and interregional cooperation and regional consultative processes, where they exist, on migration and encourages consideration of development dimensions in such processes, towards facilitating the dialogue and the exchange of information and experiences, fostering coordination at the regional and national levels, building common understanding, promoting cooperation, contributing to capacity-building and strengthening partnerships among countries of origin, transit and destination;*

6. *Takes note with interest of the establishment of the Global Migration Group;*

⁶ Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5 (E/2006/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁸ See resolutions 55/2 and 60/1.

⁹ A/60/871.

¹⁰ A/61/515.

7. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nation system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including a gender perspective and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and respect for human rights;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 55/93 of 4 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 18 December International Day of the Migrant, and invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to include in the observance of International Day of the Migrant, the developmental dimension of international migration, as highlighted by the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in New York, by sharing experiences and best practices on, inter alia, how to maximize the benefits of international migration and reduce its negative impacts;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development".



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Second Committee

Agenda item 55 (b)

**Globalization and interdependence: international
migration and development**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Aboubacar Sadikh Barry (Senegal), on the basis of informal
consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/61/L.12**

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997, 54/212 of 22 December 1999, 56/203 of 21 December 2001, 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004 and 60/227 of 23 December 2005 on international migration and development, and 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² and recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³

* Reissued for technical reasons.

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.



the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁴ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁵

*Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,*⁶

*Recalling also Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2,*⁷

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

Acknowledging also the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

*Reaffirming the resolve expressed by Heads of State and Government to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,*⁸

Noting the efforts of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes and international and intergovernmental organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, in respect of convening events at the national, regional and international levels with a view to advancing the dialogue on the issue of international migration and development,

Noting with interest the offer of the Government of Belgium to convene a state-led initiative, the "Global Forum on Migration and Development", in 2007,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International migration and development";*⁹

2. *Welcomes the convening of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, on 14 and 15 September 2006 in New York, and the high level and broad participation that provided an opportunity to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development;*

3. *Takes note of the Chairperson's summary of the High-level Dialogue;*¹⁰

4. *Welcomes the heightened awareness raised by the High-level Dialogue on the issue and decides to consider, at its sixty-third session, possible options for appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue;*

5. *Also welcomes the ongoing efforts of Governments in the area of regional and interregional cooperation and regional consultative processes, where they exist, on migration and encourages consideration of development dimensions in such processes, towards facilitating the dialogue and the exchange of information and*

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5 (E/2006/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁸ See resolutions 55/2 and 60/1.

⁹ A/60/871.

¹⁰ A/61/515.

experiences, fostering coordination at the regional and national levels, building common understanding, promoting cooperation, contributing to capacity-building and strengthening partnerships among countries of origin, transit and destination;

6. *Takes note with interest of the establishment of the Global Migration Group;*

7. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including a gender perspective and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and respect for human rights;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 55/93 of 4 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 18 December International Day of the Migrant, and invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to include in the observance of International Day of the Migrant, the developmental dimension of international migration, as highlighted by the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in New York, by sharing experiences and best practices on, inter alia, how to maximize the benefits of international migration and reduce its negative impacts;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of this resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development".